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(54) PERCUTANEOUSLY ABSORBABLE PATCH

(57) A percutaneously absorbable preparation-containing patch, wherein the preparation comprises: (1) a base comprising as essential ingredients a (A - B) _n - A based elastomer wherein A is substantially a monovinyl-substituted aromatic compound polymer block, B is substantially a conjugated diolefin copolymer block, and n is an integer of 3 - 7, croton, and a softening agent; and (2) at least two hormones, especially estrogen and luteal hormones, as active ingredients.

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Description

[Technical Field]

5 This invention relates to a percutaneously absorbable preparation-containing patch suitable for persistently releasing estrogen and luteal hormone as medicinal ingredients from the preparation.

[Background Art]

10 Estradiol contained in estrogen is secreted from the ovary of a woman during her reproducible period of time. Thus, women who are at the menopause or thereabouts become lacking in estradiol whereupon they suffer from their menopausal disorder, irregular menstruation or the like. Remedies for these symptoms are now taken by the use of orally administrable preparations, but these preparations are rapidly metabolized by digestive canals such as stomachs and intestines and also by livers to be made inactive. Thus, in order to obtain sufficient medicinal efficacy, a large dose of
15 estradiol must be administered. The use of such a high dose is very likely to cause adverse side effects and the like.

Accordingly, the use of estradiol in combination with luteal hormone, which, through percutaneous administration, can reduce the metabolism of estradiol and permits the estradiol to reach blood and, at the same time, inhibits the side effects of the estradiol per se, has been studied in the art.

For example, Japanese Pat. Appln. Laid-Open Gazette No. 342532/92 discloses a percutaneously absorbable
20 preparation which comprises estradiol and luteal hormones as active ingredients and a tackifier composed mainly of an acrylic tackifier consisting of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone. The acrylic tackifier, however, has poor capability of releasing drugs and has strong irritation to the skin, thereby rendering said preparation unsuitable for continuous administration for a long period of time. Japanese Patent Gazette No. 51623/94 discloses a method wherein estradiol and norethisterone acetate as active ingredients are dissolved in a gel comprising hydroxypropyl cellulose and
25 ethanol, this is then formed to a reservoir type, and the release of the active ingredients is regulated with the aid of a permeant regulating membrane. Ethanol, however, has strong irritation to the skin and causes side effects such as rubefaction at preparation-applied sites very frequently.

The percutaneously absorbable patches containing a preparation under various studies as mentioned above are low in biological utility since the active ingredients contained therein can be used only to a limited extent. In addition,
30 the tackifier per se or the addition of absorption accelerators such as ethanol will raise a problem of skin irritation since the preparation is attempted to be percutaneously administered.

[Summary of the Invention]

35 In view of the above disadvantages, the inventors of this invention have made intensive studies with a view to providing percutaneously absorbable patch containing a preparation, which has

- 1) a simple structure,
- 2) improved biological utility, and
- 40 3) reduced skin irritation thus completing this invention.

Thus, the percutaneously absorbable preparation-containing patch of this invention comprises: (1) a base comprising as essential ingredients a (A - B) n - A based elastomer (elastic polymer) (wherein A is substantially a monovinyl-substituted aromatic compound polymer block, B is substantially a conjugated diolefin copolymer block and n is an integer of 3 - 7), crotamiton and a softening agent; and (2) at least two hormones as active ingredients.
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According to this invention, at least two hormones are contained as the active ingredients. Estrogen and luteal hormone are usually used as the two active ingredients.

Examples of the estrogen are estradiol, estrone, estriol, equilin, equilenin and derivatives thereof. Among them, estradiol is usually used in the percutaneously absorbable preparation contained in the patch according to this invention.
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The luteal hormone is suitably selected from the group consisting of progesterone, hydroxyprogesterone caproate, medroxyprogesterone acetate, dydrogesterone, chlormadinone acetate, ethisterone, dimethisterone, norethisterone, norethisterone acetate, norethisterone enanthate, ethynodiol acetate, megestrol acetate and allylestrenol.

The content of the estrogen exemplified by the estradiol is 0.01 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.05 to 5% by weight,
55 more preferably 0.1 to 1% by weight, based on the total amount of the pharmaceutical preparation. Although the content of the luteal hormone varies depending upon the kind thereof, it is usually 0.01 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.05 to 5% by weight, more preferably 0.1 to 1% by weight, based on the total amount of the pharmaceutical preparation. The content of the luteal hormone is preferably 1 to 5 times (weight ratio) that of estrogen exemplified by estradiol.

In this invention, the (A - B) n - A based elastomers usable as the base are those which are commercially easily

available and include a styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer (trade name: Califlex TR-1101 produced by Shell Chemical Corp.), a styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (trade name: Califlex TR-1107 and Califlex TR-1111 produced by Shell Chemical Corp.), a styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (trade name: JSR 5000 and JSR 5100 produced by Nippon Synthetic Rubber Co.) and a styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (trade name: Quintack 3421 produced by Nippon Zeon Co.) with the styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer being particularly preferred. The use of the (A - B) n - A type elastomers as the base for the preparations will greatly enhance the releasability of the estrogen exemplified by estradiol and the luteal hormone as well as the biological utilizability thereof.

Crotamiton used in this invention markedly improves the preparations in solubility of both the estrogen exemplified by estradiol and the luteal hormone contained in the preparations, in releasability of these active ingredients from the preparations, and in percutaneous absorption of these active ingredients and the like. Further, crotamiton has never been incorporated as a solubilizer and absorption accelerator for the estrogen (exemplified by estradiol) and the luteal hormone into the (A - B) n - A based elastomer supported preparation before the accomplishment of this invention and there is found no literature which suggests such incorporation of crotamiton as mentioned above.

Examples of softening agents used in this invention include liquid paraffin, polybutene, castor oil, cotton seed oil, palm oil, coconut oil, and process oil.

The use of the base containing as the essential components the (A - B) n - A type elastomer, the crotamiton, and the softening agent will enhance the biological utilizability of said hormones and will reduce rubefaction and rash which are otherwise caused by medicinal irritation to the skin.

The preferable contents of the (A - B) n - A based elastic polymer, the crotamiton, and the softening agent in the percutaneously absorbable preparation contained in the patch according to this invention are as follows.

The total content of the essential ingredients consisting of the (A - B) n - A based elastomer and the crotamiton, is preferably 20 to 99% by weight, more preferably 30 to 60% by weight based on the total amount of the preparation. For the content of each ingredient, the content of the (A - B) n - A based elastomer is preferably 5 to 50% by weight, more preferably 10 to 20% by weight, based on the total amount of the preparation, the content of the crotamiton is preferably 1 - 20% by weight, more preferably 3 to 10% by weight, based on the total amount of the preparation, and the content of the softening agent is preferably 10 to 70% by weight, more preferably 20 to 65% by weight, based on the total amount of the preparation. The combination of the ingredients having the above respective contents is best for attaining the effect of this invention.

The percutaneously absorbable preparation contained in the patch of this invention may contain conventional additives in addition to the above essential ingredients. Specific examples of the conventional additives are synthetic rubbers, such as polyisobutylene; tackifiers, such as alicyclic saturated hydrocarbon resins (for example, Arcon P-100 (trade name)), rosin esters (for example, KE-311 (trade name), KE-100 (trade name), or Super Ester S-100 (trade name)), hydrogen alicyclic hydrocarbons (for example, Escorez 5300 (trade name)), terpene hydrogenated resins (for example, Clearon P-105 (trade name)), and hydrogenated rosin esters (for example, Foral 105 (trade name)); and super absorbent polymers, such as Sumikagel SP-520 (trade name), Aquakeep 4SH (trade name), Arasorb 800F (trade name), Sunwet 1M-300MPS (trade name), and Sunwet 1M-1000MPS (trade name), and inorganic fillers, such as zinc oxide, calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide, and silica. They may be added in a suitable amount.

The content of the tackifier is 0 to 40% by weight based on the total amount of the preparation and, when the maintenance of satisfactory tackiness is required, is 5 to 40% by weight based on the total amount of the preparation. Although the above content suffices for attaining the purposes, it is more preferably 10 to 30% by weight. The content of the water-absorptive polymer is 0 to 15% by weight based on the total amount of the preparation and, when optionally added to the preparation, is preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.5 to 5% by weight.

The support for the preparation of this invention is preferably one having no influence on the release of the drug and, in addition, superior flexibility and is preferably selected from a film or woven fabric of polyester, polypropylene, polyethylene or the like and an aluminum foil, or a flexible composite material comprising a laminate of these plastic films or woven fabrics.

The dosage form of the percutaneously absorbable preparation contained in the patch of this invention is preferably a plaster, particularly preferably an anhydrous plaster.

A general process for producing the percutaneously absorbable preparation-containing patch of this invention will be described hereunder. All ingredients of a base except for crotamiton are heat melted and then incorporated with active ingredients and crotamiton to obtain a preparation which is then spread over a support, covered with a liner and then cut into a desired shape to produce preparation-containing patches. Alternatively, the preparation may be once applied over a film which has been treated to be made releasable, after which the preparation-applied film was pressed against a suitable support to transfer the spread preparation thereto, and suitably cut thereby producing preparation-containing patches. Further, it is also possible to use a method which comprises dissolving all the ingredients in an organic solvent such as hexane, toluene or ethyl acetate, spreading the solution on a support, removing the organic solvent to produce a preparation, covering the preparation with a liner and then cutting the preparation-coated support into a predetermined shape to produce preparation-coated patches, or a method which comprises once spreading the above solution over a film which has been treated to be made releasable, removing the organic solvent, transferring the

resulting preparation to a suitable support by pressing it against the support thereby to produce preparation-attached patches.

The percutaneously absorbable preparation-attached patches of this invention thus prepared can enhance the release of the estrogen exemplified by estradiol and the luteal hormone as active ingredients, improve the biological utilizability of these active ingredients and, at the same time, have the effect of markedly relieving the skin irritation in case of continuous administration and long-term administration.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Fig. 1 shows data on estradiol in a percutaneous permeation test 1 on hairless mice. In the same Fig., the abscissa represents the preparation-applied time (hr), the ordinate the amount of the percutaneous permeation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), \bigcirc data on estradiol of Example 2, \square data on estradiol of Reference Example 1 and Δ data on estradiol of Reference Example 2.

Fig. 2 shows data on norethisterone in a percutaneous permeation test 1 on hairless mice. In the same Fig., the abscissa represents the preparation-applied time (hr), the ordinate the amount of the percutaneous permeation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), \bigcirc data on norethisterone acetate of Example 2, \square data on norethisterone acetate of Reference Example 1 and Δ data on norethisterone acetate of Reference Example 2.

Fig. 3 shows data on estradiol in a percutaneous permeation test 2 on hairless mice. In the same Fig., the abscissa represents the preparation-applied time (hr), the ordinate the amount of the percutaneous permeation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), \bigcirc data on estradiol of Example 23, \square data on estradiol of Example 17, Δ data on estradiol of Example 15 and \blacksquare data on estradiol of Comparative Example 1.

Fig. 4 shows data on norethisterone in a percutaneous permeation test 2 on hairless mice. In the same Fig., the abscissa represents the preparation-applied time (hr), the ordinate the amount of the percutaneous permeation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), \bigcirc data on norethisterone acetate of Example 23, \square data on norethisterone acetate of Example 17, Δ data on norethisterone acetate of Example 15 and \blacksquare data on norethisterone acetate of Comparative Example 1.

Fig. 5 shows data on estradiol in a test for measuring the active ingredients concentration in the blood of rabbits. In the same Fig., the abscissa represents the preparation-applied time (hr), the ordinate the estradiol concentration in the blood ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), \bigcirc data on estradiol of Example 23, \square data on estradiol of Example 17, Δ data on estradiol of Example 15 and \blacksquare data on estradiol of Comparative Example 1.

Fig. 6 shows data on norethisterone acetate in a test for measuring the active ingredients concentration in the blood of rabbits. In the same Fig., the abscissa represents the preparation-applied time (hr), the ordinate the norethisterone concentration in the blood ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), \bigcirc data on norethisterone acetate of Example 23, \square data on norethisterone acetate of Example 17, Δ data on norethisterone acetate of Example 15 and \blacksquare data on norethisterone acetate of comparative Example 1.

[Preferred Embodiments of the Invention]

This invention will be described in more detail referring to the following Examples, Test Examples and the like. In Examples, Comparative Examples and Reference Examples, all the numerical values are in % by weight.

Example 1

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	37.00
Liquid paraffin	61.78
Butylhydroxytoluene	0.20
Crotamiton	1.00
Estradiol	0.01
Norethisterone acetate	0.01

Using the above ingredients, a preparation was prepared, spread on a support and cut into a desired size in accordance with the above general production process to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of a estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Example 2

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	35.00
Liquid paraffin	57.00
Crotamiton	5.00
Estradiol	0.50
Norethisterone acetate	2.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Example 3

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	28.00
Liquid paraffin	27.00
Crotamiton	20.00
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Sumikagel SP-520)	5.00
Estradiol	10.00
Norethisterone acetate	10.00

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Example 4

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	35.00
Liquid paraffin	56.00
Crotamiton	5.00
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Aquakeep 4SH)	1.00
Estradiol	0.50
Norethisterone	2.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone mixture type.

Example 5

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Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	20.00
Liquid paraffin	53.00
Crotamiton	3.00
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Aquakeep 4SH)	20.00
Estradiol	1.00
Norethisterone	3.00

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone mixture type.

20 Example 6

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Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	35.00
Liquid paraffin	52.00
Crotamiton	5.00
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Arasorb 800F)	5.00
Estradiol	0.50
Norethisterone	2.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone mixture type.

40 Example 7

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Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	35.00
Liquid paraffin	52.00
Crotamiton	4.00
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Arasorb S-100F)	5.00
Estradiol	1.00
Norethisterone	3.00

55 The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone mixture type.

Example 8

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	35.00
Liquid paraffin	53.00
Crotamiton	5.00
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Sunwet IM-300MPS)	5.00
Estradiol	0.50
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	1.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/medroxyprogesterone acetate mixture type.

Example 9

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	35.00
Liquid paraffin	53.00
Crotamiton	5.00
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Sunwet IM-1000MPS)	5.00
Estradiol	0.50
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	1.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/medroxyprogesterone acetate mixture type.

Example 10

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	40.00
Polyisobutylene	5.00
Liquid paraffin	37.70
Butylhydroxytoluene	0.30
Crotamiton	5.00
Tackifier (alicyclic saturated hydrocarbon resin) (Trade name: Arcon P-100)	10.00
Estradiol	0.50
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	1.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/medroxyprogesterone acetate mixture type.

Example 11

5	Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	5.00
	Polyisobutylene	10.00
	Liquid paraffin	40.00
10	Crotamiton	6.00
	Tackifier (alicyclic saturated hydrocarbon resin) (Trade name: Arcon P-100)	35.00
	Estradiol	1.00
15	Medroxyprogesterone acetate	3.00

20 The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/medroxyprogesterone acetate mixture type.

Example 12

25	Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	50.00
	Liquid paraffin	26.00
30	Butylhydroxytoluene	0.50
	Crotamiton	5.00
	Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Arasorb S-100F)	2.00
35	Tackifier (alicyclic saturated hydrocarbon resin) (Trade name: Arcon P-100)	12.50
	Estradiol	1.00
	Progesterone	3.00

40 The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/progesterone mixture type.

Example 13

45	Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	27.00
50	Liquid paraffin	41.00
	Crotamiton	3.00
	Tackifier (rosin ester) (Trade name: KE-311)	25.00
55	Estradiol	1.00
	Progesterone	3.00

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The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/progesterone mixture type.

Example 14

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	50.00
Polyisobutylene	2.00
Liquid paraffin	30.80
Butylhydroxytoluene	0.20
Crotamiton	5.00
Tackifier (hydrogenated alicyclic hydrocarbon) (Trade name: Escorez 5300)	10.00
Estradiol	0.50
Progesterone	1.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/progesterone mixture type.

Example 15

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	20.00
Liquid paraffin	33.00
Crotamiton	5.00
Tackifier (alicyclic saturated hydrocarbon resin) (Trade name: P-100)	36.00
Estradiol	1.00
Norethisterone acetate	5.00

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Example 16

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	29.50
Liquid paraffin	30.00
Crotamiton	7.50
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Sunwet IM-1000MPS)	10.00
Tackifier (hydrogenated alicyclic hydrocarbon) (Trade name: Escorez 5300)	20.00
Estradiol	0.50
Norethisterone acetate	2.50

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The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Example 17

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Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	22.50
Liquid paraffin	39.50
Crotamiton	10.00
Tackifier (alicyclic saturated hydrocarbon resin) (Trade name: P-100)	25.00
Estradiol	0.50
Norethisterone acetate	2.50

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The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Example 18

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Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	5.00
Liquid paraffin	60.00
Crotamiton	3.00
Tackifier (rosin ester) (Trade name: Super Ester S-100)	30.00
Estradiol	1.00
Norethisterone	1.00

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The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone mixture type.

Example 19

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Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	27.00
Liquid paraffin	40.00
Crotamiton	5.00
Tackifier (alicyclic saturated hydrocarbon resin) (Trade name: Arcon P-100)	25.00
Estradiol	1.00
Norethisterone	2.00

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone mixture type.

Example 20

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	34.50
Liquid paraffin	42.50
Crotamiton	5.00
Tackifier (hydrogenated rosin ester) (Trade name: Foral 105)	15.00
Estradiol	0.50
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	2.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/medroxyprogesterone acetate mixture type.

Example 21

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	34.50
Liquid paraffin	34.00
Polyisobutylene	8.00
Crotamiton	3.00
Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Arasorb 800F)	3.00
Tackifier (terpene hydrogenated resin) (Trade name: Clearon P-105)	15.00
Estradiol	0.50
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	2.00

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/medroxyprogesterone acetate mixture type.

Example 22

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	25.00
Liquid paraffin	40.00
Crotamiton	4.00
Tackifier (hydrogenated alicyclic hydrocarbon resin) (Trade name: Escorez 5300)	25.00
Estradiol	1.00
Progesterone	5.00

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/progesterone mixture type.

Example 23

5	Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	22.50
	Polyisobutylene	5.00
	Liquid paraffin	36.50
10	Crotamiton	5.00
	Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Arasorb S-100F) Tackifier (rosin ester)	3.00
	(Trade name: KE-311)	25.00
15	Estradiol	0.50
	Norethisterone acetate	2.50

20 The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Example 24

25	Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1111)	34.50
	Liquid paraffin	40.50
30	Crotamiton	3.00
	Super absorbent polymer (Trade name: Arasorb S-100F)	3.00
	Tackifier (rosin ester) (Trade name: KE-311)	15.00
35	Estradiol	1.00
	Norethisterone acetate	3.00

40 The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Example 25

45	Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	25.00
	Polyisobutylene	5.00
50	Liquid paraffin	41.90
	Tackifier (rosin ester) (Trade name: KE-311)	25.00
55	Crotamiton	0.10
	Estradiol	0.50
	Norethisterone acetate	2.50

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The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Comparative Example 1

Styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Trade name: Califlex TR-1107)	25.00
Polyisobutylene	5.00
Liquid paraffin	42.00
Tackifier (rosin ester) (Trade name: KE-311)	25.00
Estradiol	0.50
Norethisterone acetate	2.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of an estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Reference Example 1

Acryl resin-based solvent-type pressure sensitive adhesive (Trade name: NISSETSU PE-300, solid content 40%)	92.00 (solid content)
Crotamiton	5.00
Estradiol	0.50
Norethisterone acetate	2.50

The procedure of Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were mixed together to form a mixture which was applied to a backing material (such as a support or liner) in such a manner that the thickness of the thus applied mixture on the backing material was the same as those in the Examples after the solvent of the former has been evaporated. The dried mixture attached to the backing material was cut into pieces of a desired size to prepare a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of a estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Reference Example 2

Silicon adhesive (Trade name: Silascon 355 Medical Adhesive, solid content 18.5%)	92.00 (solid content)
Crotamiton	5.00
Estradiol	0.50
Norethisterone acetate	2.50

The procedure of Reference Example 1 was followed except that the above ingredients were used, thereby to produce a patch containing a percutaneously absorbable preparation of a estradiol/norethisterone acetate mixture type.

Experiment 1

(Percutaneous permeation test 1 on hairless mice)

Percutaneous permeation tests were made on hairless mice using the patches obtained in Example 2 and Reference Examples 1 - 2, respectively. The results are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. As is seen from the result, the patch of Example 2 clearly exhibits excellent release of estradiol and norethisterone acetate as compared with those of Reference Examples 1 - 2. This is because the preparation of the present invention contains the (A - B) n - A based elastomer, cro-
taminon and the softening agent as the base component.

Experiment 2

(Percutaneous permeation test 2 on hairless mice)

Using each of the patches of Examples 15, 17 and 23 as well as the patch of Comparative Example 1, a percutaneous permeation test was made on hairless mice with the results being shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

As is shown in the result, the patches of Examples 15, 17 and 23 clearly indicate excellent release of estradiol as compared with that of Comparative Example 1. This is because the preparation of the present invention contains cro-
taminon.

Experiment 3

(Test for measuring the concentration of the medicinal ingredient in the blood of rabbits)

Using each of the patches of Examples 15, 17 and 23 as well as the patches of Comparative Example 1, measurements for concentration of the active ingredient in the blood of rabbits were made. Nippon white-colored hares were depilated at their back and then the concentrations of estradiol and norethisterone acetate were measured with the lapse of time with the results being shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

As is indicated in the results, the preparations of Examples 15, 17 and 23 are excellent in the rise of concentration of the medicinal ingredients in blood, the amount of the ingredients released and durability as compared with that of Comparative Example 1.

[Utilizability in the Industrial Field]

As mentioned above, the percutaneously absorbable preparation-containing patch of this invention comprising as essential ingredients the (A - B) n - A based elastomer, cro-
taminon and the softening agent as well as two hormones, especially an estrogen exemplified by the estradiol and a luteal hormone, as a medicinal ingredient are most suitable for release of the medicinal ingredient therefrom, exhibit sufficient medicinal efficacy without causing rubefaction, rashes and the like when used.

Claims

1. A percutaneously absorbable preparation-containing patch, wherein the preparation comprises: (1) a base comprising as essential ingredients a (A - B) n - A based elastomer wherein A is substantially a monovinyl-substituted aromatic compound polymer block, B is substantially a conjugated diolefin copolymer block, and n is an integer of 3 - 7, cro-
taminon, and a softening agent; and (2) at least two hormones as active ingredients.
2. A patch according to claim 1, wherein the preparation further comprises a tackifier and/or a super absorbent polymer.
3. A patch according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the active ingredients comprise estrogen and luteal hormones.
4. A patch according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the total amount of the (A - B) n - A based elastomer, the cro-
taminon and the softening agent is 20 to 99% by weight based on the total amount of the preparation.
5. A patch according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the preparation comprises 5 to 50% by weight of the (A - B) n - A based elastic polymer, 1 to 20% by weight of the cro-
taminon, 10 to 70% by weight of the softening agent, 0 to 40% by weight of the tackifier, 0 to 15% by weight of the super absorbent polymer, 0.01 to 10% by weight of the estrogen and 0.01 to 10% by weight of the luteal hormone, the proportion of each ingredient being based on the total amount

of the pharmaceutical preparation.

6. A patch according to any one of claims 3 to 5, wherein the weight ratio of the content of the luteal hormone to the content of the estrogen is 1 to 5.

7. A patch according to any one of claims 3 to 6, wherein the estrogen is estradiol, estrone, estriol, equilin, equilenin or a derivative thereof.

8. A patch according to any one of claims 3 to 6, wherein the luteal hormone is progesterone, hydroxyprogesterone caproate, medroxyprogesterone acetate, dydrogesterone, chlormadinone acetate, ethisterone, dimethisterone, norethisterone, norethisterone acetate, norethisterone enanthate, ethynodiol acetate, megestrol acetate, or allylestrenol.

9. A patch according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the preparation is in a dosage form of a plaster.

Fig. 1

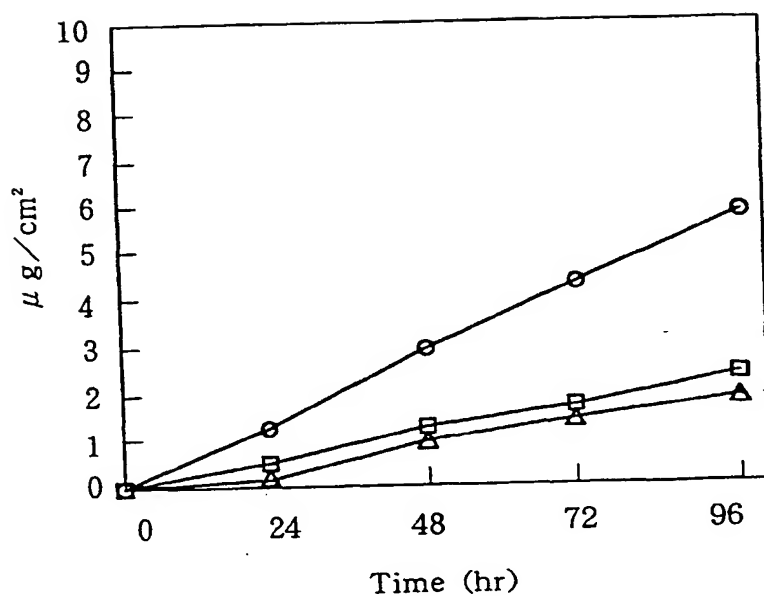


Fig. 2

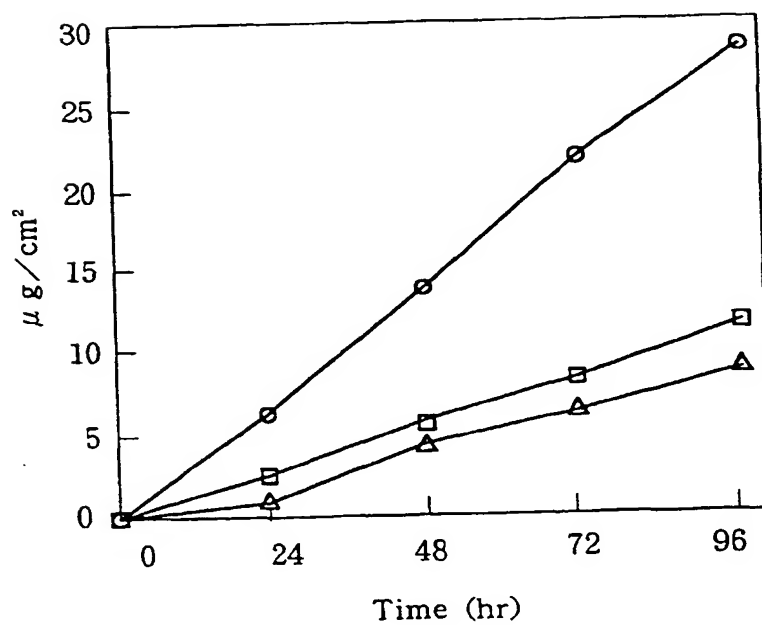


Fig. 3

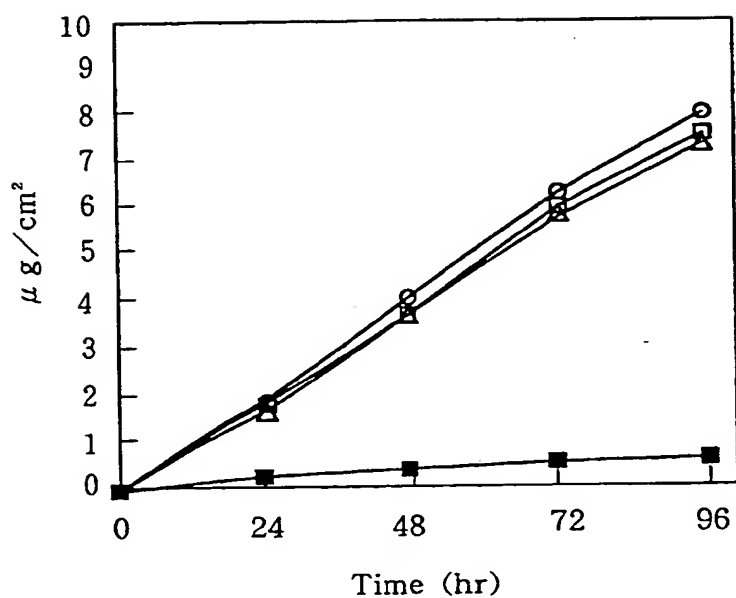


Fig. 4

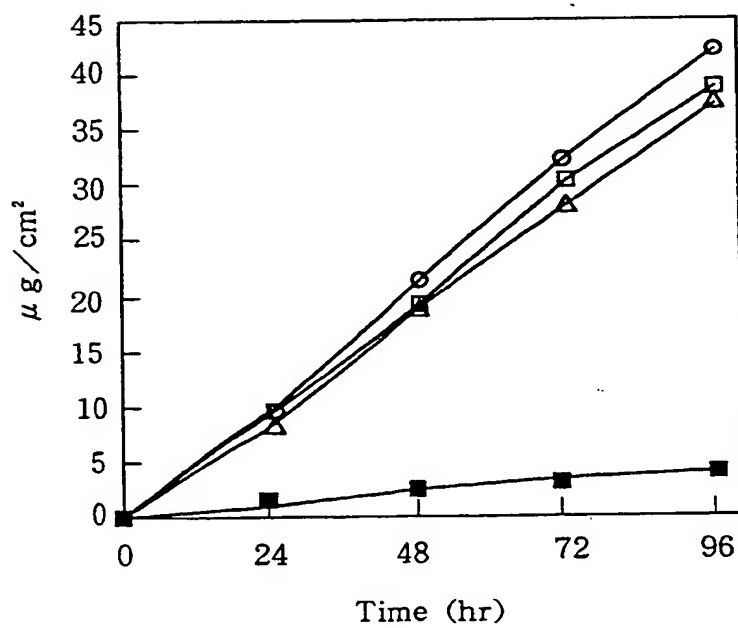


Fig. 5

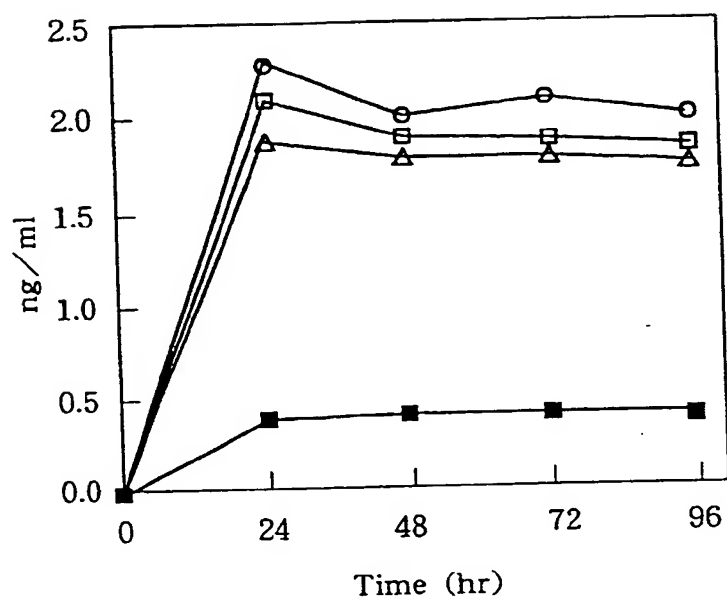
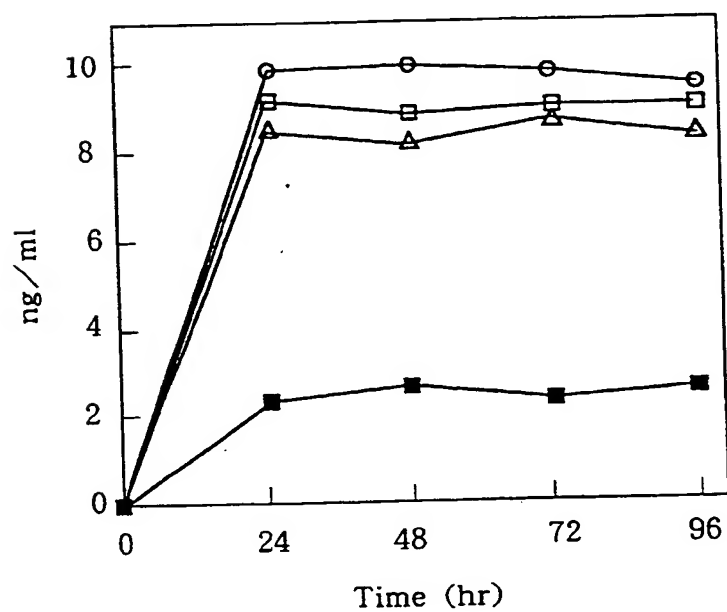


Fig. 6



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP95/02336

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl⁶ A61K9/70, 31/565, 31/57

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Int. Cl⁶ A61K9/70, 31/565, 31/57

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP, 4-321623, A (Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co., Inc.), November 11, 1992 (11. 11. 92) (Family: none)	1 - 9
Y	JP, 4-342532, A (Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd.), November 30, 1992 (30. 11. 92) (Family: none)	1 - 9
Y	JP, 5-25038, A (Fuso Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.), February 2, 1993 (02. 02. 93) (Family: none)	1 - 9
A	JP, 63-201119, A (Kao Corp.), August 19, 1988 (19. 08. 88) (Family: none)	1 - 9
P	JP, 7-309762, A (Laboratoires D'hygiene et de Dietetique), November 28, 1995 (28. 11. 95) (Family: none)	1 - 9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

January 17, 1996 (17. 01. 96)

Date of mailing of the international search report

February 6, 1996 (06. 02. 96)

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